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ENGINEERS
Turning Ideas Into Reality.
NATIONAL ENGINEERS WEEK, FEBRUARY 16-22, 1997

Fax Transmittal

To:	Eric Wilson	**From:**	Gary Bayer
Company:	US EPA - Region II		OXFORD ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
Fax:	908-906-6822	**Pages:**	6
Phone:	908-906-6991	**Date:**	5-8-97
Re:	Cornell Dubilier	**CC:**	

☒ **Urgent** ☒ **For Review** ☐ **Please Comment** ☒ **Please Reply** ☐ **Please Recycle**

• **Comments:** We are shopping for materials. Should be on site tomorrow to install the sediment controls.

February 16-22, 1997

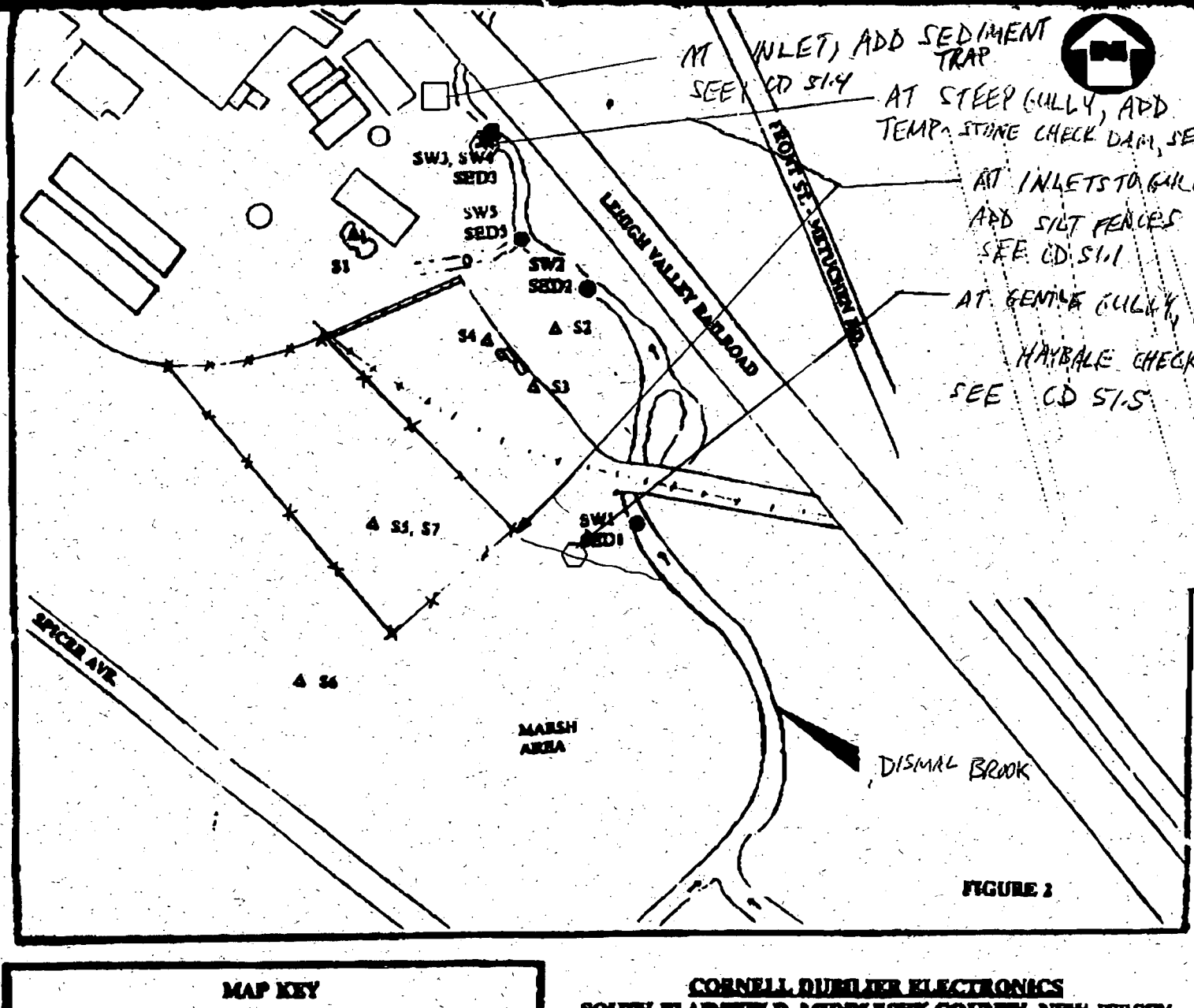


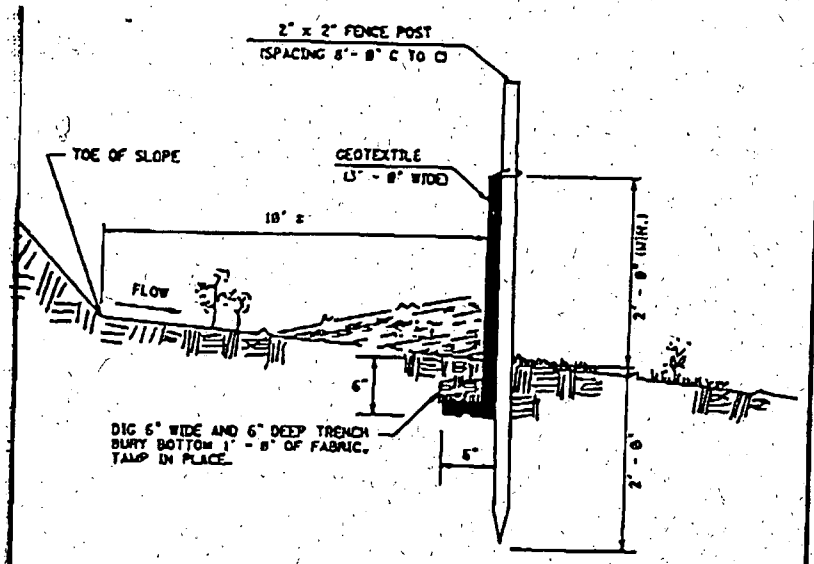
FIGURE 2

MAP KEY

SOIL SAMPLE	△
SURFACE WATER/SEDIMENT SAMPLE	●

CORNELL DUBILIER ELECTRONICS
SOUTH PLAINFIELD, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
PROP. IMMEDIATE ACTIONS RE SEDIMENT
NOT TO SCALE

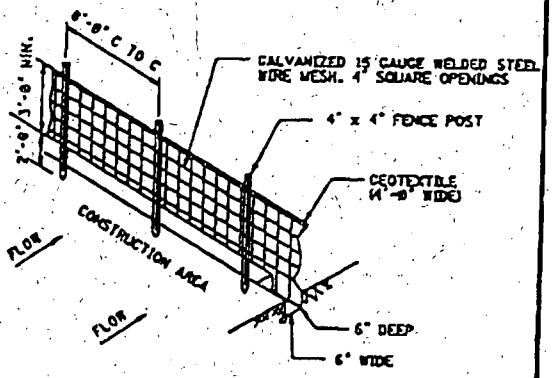
5/8/97



SILT FENCE

N.T.S.

CD - 51.1



SILT FENCE, HEAVY DUTY

N.T.S.

CD - 51.2

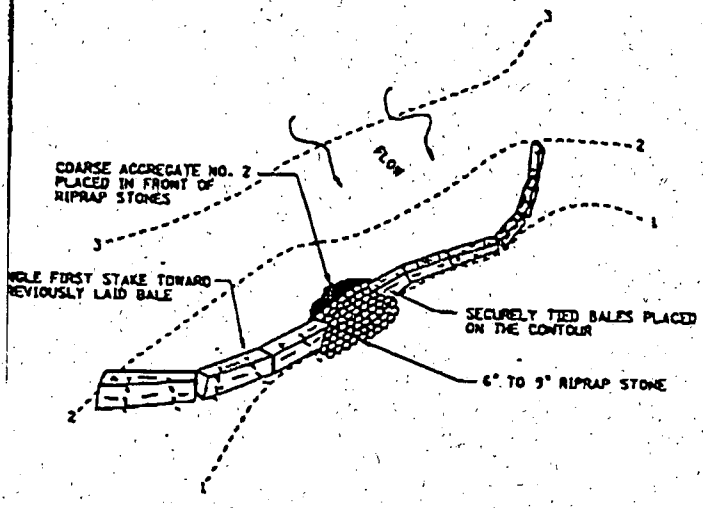
RIPRAP STONES
MAY BE END DU
GEOTEXTILE

TOI

TEMPORARY BERM AT
TOP OF FILL SLOPE

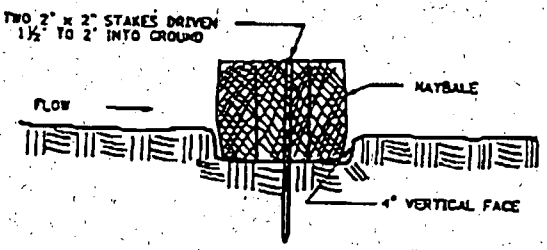
TEM

TEMPORARY HAYBALE
REQUIRED TO CONTAI
DRAINAGE AND DIRECT
END SECTION



PLACEMENT AND ANCHORING DETAIL

N.T.S.

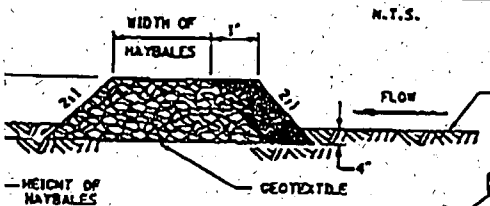


EMBEDDING DETAIL

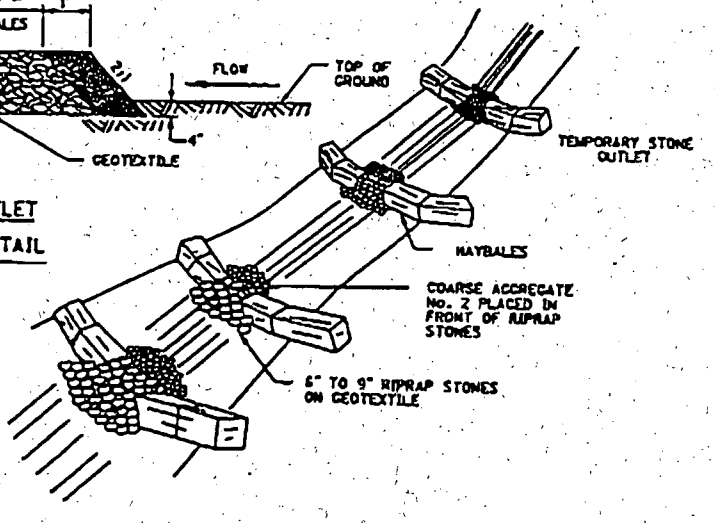
N.T.S.

TEMPORARY SL
DRAIN

RIPRAP STO
ON GEOTEX

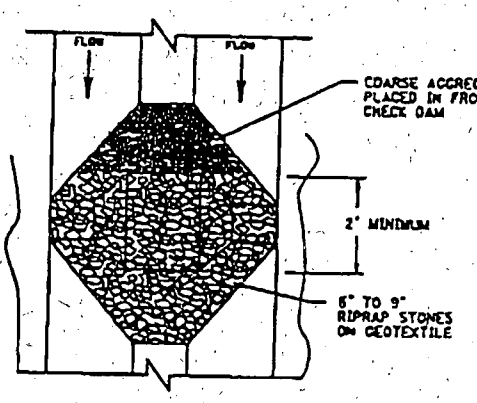


STONE OUTLET SECTION DETAIL

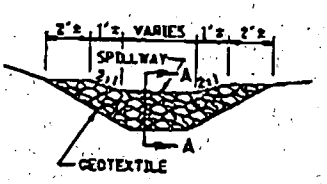


HAYBALE CHECK DAM WITH TEMPORARY STONE OUTLET

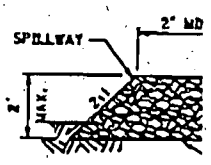
N.T.S.



PLAN



ELEVATION

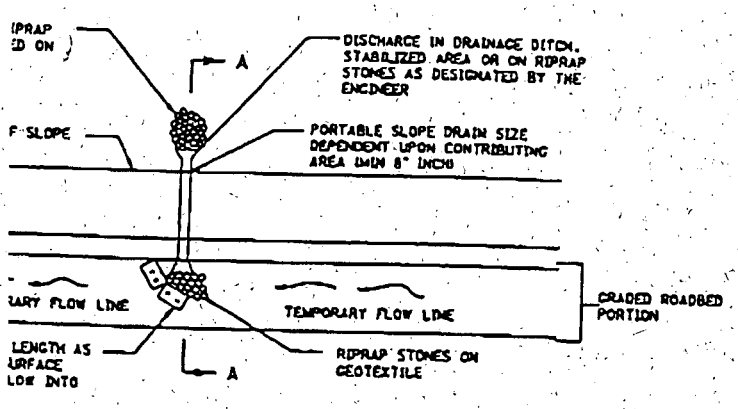


SEC

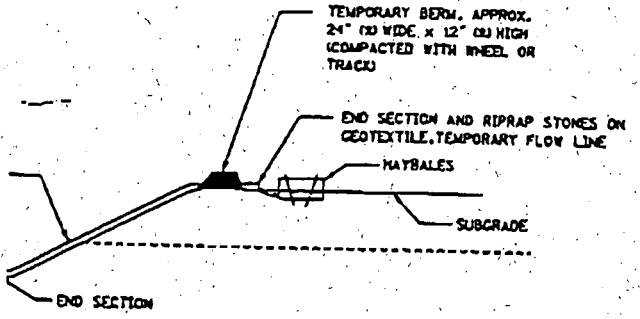
TEMPORARY STONE CHECK DAM

N.T.S.

CD - 51.5



PLAN

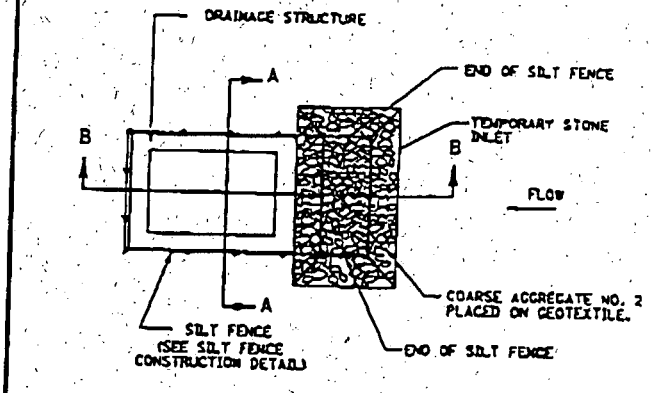


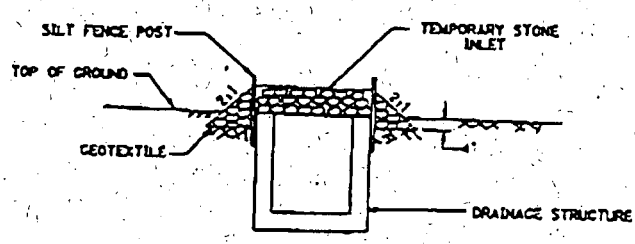
SECTION A-A
(FOR FILL SLOPE)

TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN

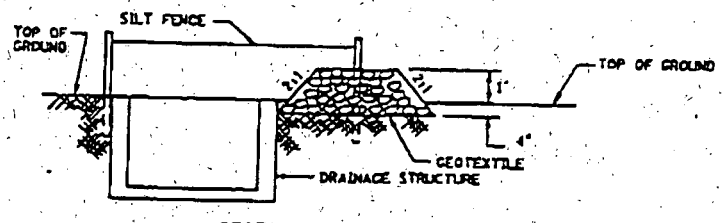
N.T.S.

CD - 51.3





SECTION A-A

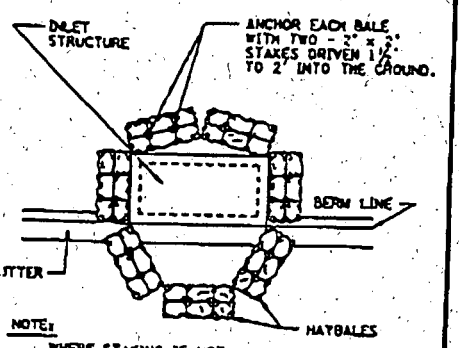


SECTION B-B

INLET SEDIMENT TRAP

N.T.S.

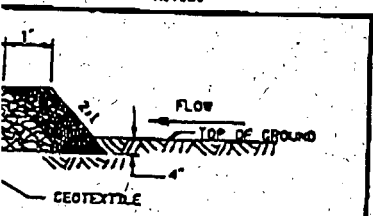
CD - 51.4



INLET PROTECTION.
HAYBALE BARRIER

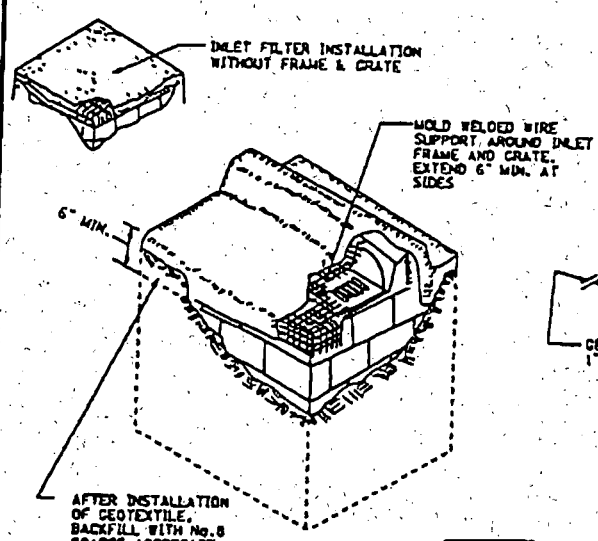
N.T.S.

CD - 51.8



N A-A

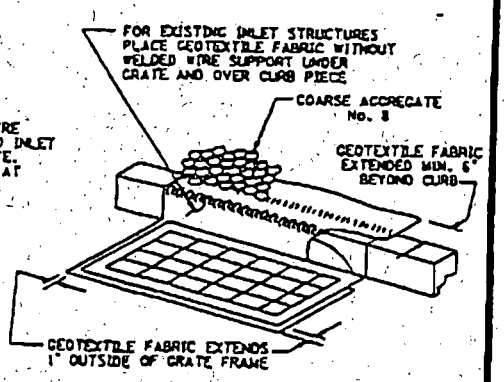
CD - 51.6



NEW CONSTRUCTION

INLET FILTER

N.T.S.



EXISTING INLET

CD-51

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

STANDARD FOR SEDIMENT BARRIER

Definition

A temporary barrier installed across or at the toe of a slope.

Purpose

The purpose of a sediment barrier is to intercept and detain small amounts of sediment from unprotected areas of limited extent.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

The sediment barrier is used where:

1. No other practice is feasible,
2. There is no concentration of water in a channel or other drainageway above the barrier, and
3. Erosion would occur in the form of sheet and rill erosion.

Design Criteria

A. All types of sediment barriers:

1. Contributing drainage area is less than 1 acre and the length of slope above the barrier is less than 150 feet.
2. The slope of the contributing drainage area for at least 30 feet adjacent to the barrier shall not exceed 5%.
3. The barrier shall be constructed so water cannot bypass the barrier around the ends.
4. Inspection shall be frequent and repair or replacement shall be made promptly as needed.
5. The barrier shall be removed when it has served its usefulness so as not to block or impede storm flow or drainage.

B. Requirements for bale barrier (e.g., straw, hay, or other acceptable vegetative material):

1. All bales shall be securely tied and staked on the contour. See Figure 4.13-1 for details.
2. Bales shall be placed in a row with ends tightly abutting the adjacent bales.
3. Each bale shall be embedded in the soil a minimum of 4 inches.
4. Bales shall be securely anchored in place by two stakes or re-bars driven through each bale. The first stake in each bale shall be driven toward previously laid bale to force bales together.

C. Requirements for silt fence:

1. Fence posts shall be spaced 8 feet center-to-center or closer. They shall extend at least 2 feet into the ground. They shall extend at least 2 feet above ground.
2. A metal fence with 6 inch or smaller openings and at least 2 feet high may be utilized, fastened to the fence posts.
3. A filter fabric, recommended for such use by the manufacturer, shall be buried at least 6 inches deep in the ground. The filter fabric shall extend at least 2 feet above the ground. Filter fabric may be fastened in place by stake or other accepted means as specified by the district office.

D. Requirements for stone barrier:

1. The stone shall be piled to a natural angle of repose with a height of at least 2 feet.
2. The stone shall meet ASTM C-33 size No. 2 or 3.

STANDARD FOR STORM SEWER INLET PROTECTION

Definition

A temporary barrier and settling facility installed at a storm sewer inlet.

Purpose

The purpose of storm sewer inlet protection is to intercept and retain sediment, thus preventing the entrance of sediment into the storm sewer system.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

1. Contributing drainage area is 3 acres or less.
2. A storm sewer or the outlet channel of a storm sewer needs protection from sediment.
3. Traffic will not destroy or cause constant maintenance of the storm sewer inlet protection.
4. A traffic hazard will not be created.

Design Criteria

A. General - All types of storm sewer inlet protection:

1. Must slow the storm water, provide the coarse sediment particles a chance to settle, and provide an area to retain the particles that have settled; or
2. Must prevent the storm water from entering the catch basin inlet.

The following sections provide three methods. Other methods that accomplish the purpose of storm sewer inlet protection may be used if approved by the Soil Conservation District.

Inspections shall be frequent. Maintenance, repair, and replacement shall be made promptly as needed.

The barrier shall be removed when the area draining toward the inlet has been stabilized.

B. Blocked Inlet - Catch basin inlets may be blocked, until the area draining toward the catch basin is permanently protected from erosion, when:

1. The material used to block the inlet is prevented from floating or being carried into the inlet; and
2. an erosion or a flooding problem is not caused by blocking the inlet.

C. Protected Inlet:

1. The perimeter length of the barrier shall be at least four times the perimeter length of the storm sewer inlet. The top of the barrier shall be level and uniform for at least this length.
2. The barrier shall encircle the inlet.
3. If bales (straw, hay or other acceptable vegetative materials) are used for the barrier, they shall be staked down in accordance with the sediment barrier standard. Where staking is not practical, they shall be tied together to prevent movement or openings in the barrier.
4. If gravel is used for the barrier, it shall be piled at least 1 1/2 feet high to its natural angle of repose. The gravel shall meet size no. 2 or 3 in ASTM C-33.

D. Inlet with Sediment Trap:

1. A screen is placed completely over the inlet.
2. A sturdy protective frame is placed around the inlet and filled with ASTM C-33 size no. 2 or 3 stone.